1: Hanks, Jane Richardson. Maternity and its Rituals in Bang Chan. Cornell University, Department of Asian Studies, Southeast Asia Program, Data Paper Number 51. Ithaca, N.Y., 1963.

HRAF copy. DLC: GN482.1.H3. DLC card no.: 64-1974. Pp. ii, viii, 128.

/This is an account of the customs and beliefs surrounding pregnancy and birth among the inhabitants of a small rural community, about 20 miles from Bankok. Special consideration is given to attitudes to and acceptance of modern medical methods. Also, differences between Buddhists and Moslems as well as their relationship to each other in particular in matters of pregnancy and birth are discussed./

Field date: 1953-1954
Analyst: Sigrid Khera

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1969

2: Hauck, Hazel M., Saovanee Sudsaneh and Jane R. Hanks, with the assistance of Anusith Rajatasilpin, Sapha Ingrasud, Mary B. Campbell and Dana Thorangkul. Food Habits and Nutrient Intakes in a Siamese Rice Village: Studies in Bang Chan, 1952-1954. Cornell University, Southeast Asia Program, Data Paper 29 (Cornell Thailand Project, Interim Reports Series 4). Ithaca, 1958.

Pp. xii, 139; 2 charts; 15 tables; 3 appendices; bibliography.

HRAF copy.

Pp. 130-139 omitted from file since the material contained does not pertain to Bang Chan and the AO7 Central Thai file.

/This source is a report on a detailed survey of the nutrition of the village of Bang Chan, about 20 miles northeast of Bangkok. According to this report, malnutrition is a relatively minor problem in this area. In a few cases symptoms of beriberi could be found. Suggestions for improvements in the food situation are given on pp. 81-88. Methods of field research and analysis of data are discussed in detail./

Field date: 1952-1954
Analysts: Sigrid Khera
Dubravka Schmalzbauer

Evaluation: Dietitian, Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1969-1970

3: Hauck, Hazel M. With the assistance of Anusith Rajatasilpin, Sapha Indrasud, Saovanee Sudsaneh, Silvia de la Paz and Barbara J. Smith. Maternal and child health in a Siamese rice village: nutritional aspects; studies in Bang Chan, 1952-1954. Cornell University, Southeast Asia Program, Data Paper, 39. Cornell Thailand Project, Interim Reports Series, 5. Ithaca, Cornell University, 1959.

10, 70 p.; 2 figs.; 18 tables.

HRAF copy.

[This study on the nutritional conditions for mothers and children in Bang Chan were undertaken by the author with the aid of several trained assistants. Data on the quality and quantity of food intake during different developmental stages and at different seasons were collected and correlated with ontogenetic data. Infants and children in Bang Chan increased steadily in height, but the rate of increase tended to be less than that of infants observed in a baby clinic in Bangkok and much less than is usual for Western infants. This, as well as the relatively small size of adults in this area, may be evidence of unsatisfactory nutrition. An appendix presents the information schedule used during the field study.]

Field date: 1952-1954
Analysts: Sigrid Khera, marker
Helen Bornstein, checker

Evaluation: Nutritionists-5
Processed in 1970-1972

4: Phillips, Herbert P. Thai peasant personality: the patterning of interpersonal behavior in the village of Bang Chan. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 1966.

14, 231 p.; tables.

HRAF copy. DLC: HN750.5.P5 1967. DLC card no.: 65-13647.

[This excellent study on Thai personality and social interrelationships is based upon "naturalistic" observation and interpretation in combination with the use of Sentence Completion Tests. The author comes to the conclusion that Thai personality and social interrelationships are characterized by a pronounced independence of the individual. The conception of the individual person as an independent, self-responsible entity of its own finds its specific ideological expression in Buddhism. However, the author makes it understood that Buddhism cannot be considered as the only factor responsible for the formation of the specific Thai personality type. The question of historical developments is not dealt with in this book.]

Field date: 1956-1957
Analysts: Sigrid Khera, marker
John Beierle, checker

Evaluation: Ethnographer-5
Processed in 1969-1972

5: Hauck, Hazel M. Aspects of health, sanitation and nutritional status in a Siamese rice village; studies in Bang Chan, 1952-1954. By Hazel M. Hauck with the assistance of Anusith Rejatasilpin, Sapha Indrasud, Chumlong Kittiveja, and Saovanee Sudsaneh. Cornell University, Department of Far Eastern Studies, Southeast Asia Program, Data Paper 22. Cornell Thailand Project, Interim Report Series 2. Ithaca, Cornell University, 1956.

9, 73 p.; 3 figures; 24 tables.

Yale: DS501 + C6 22.

[This report contains medical, biological and demographic data on Bang Chan, a community located about 20 miles northeast of Bangkok. It presents information on health, sanitation and anthropometry gathered while checking for symptoms of malnutrition in the seven hamlets of Bang Chan. The original text of this report was mimeographed, which accounts for its near illegibility on some pages. HRAF collated a number of copies of the report in order to produce the best possible copy under the circumstances.]

Field date: 1952-1954
Analysts: Dubravka Schmalzbauer, marker
Helen Gunsher Bornstein, checker

Evaluation: Nutritionists - 5
Processed in 1970-1972

6: Goldsen, Rose K. and Max Ralis. Factors related to acceptance of innovations in Bang Chan; Thailand: analysis of a survey conducted by the Cornell Cross-Cultural Methodology Project, May 1955. Cornell University. Department of Far Eastern Studies, Southeast Asia Program, Data Paper, 25. Cornell Thailand Project, Interim Report Series, 3. Ithaca, N. Y., 1957.

8, 72 p. tables.

Yale: DS501+ C6 25 c.2.

[This study was conducted by a research staff consisting of Americans and Siamese, some of them trained anthropologists, by strictly following a predesigned survey schedule. Various factors were studied statistically in order better to determine the conditions of acceptance of selected agricultural innovations and conditions for using the facilities of modern medicine in clinics and hospitals. Four agricultural innovations were selected, viz. gasoline motor, raising of fish (tilapia), use of fertilizer, and mushroom culture. Contact with urban life style, either through temporary stay in the city or through radio and written material, was the main factor for accepting certain innovations.]

Field date: May 1955
Analysts: Sigrid Khera, marker
Dubravka Schmalzbauer, checker

Evaluation: Sociologists-4, 5
Processed in 1970-1973

7: Janlekha, Kamol Odd. A study of the economy of a rice growing village in Central Thailand. Dissertation (Economics)--Cornell University, 1955. University Microfilms Publication 15,941; Microfilm 56-740. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, 1956.

13,421 p.; 65 tables.

HRAF copy.

[This is a case study of the economic development of a rice-growing village (Bangchan) near Bangkok. Due to various socio-economic problems (complication of the post-war rice marketing, population pressure, insufficient job opportunities, improper control of water resources, and scarcity of cash and credit in the village), a vicious circle has been created in which expenses exceed the incomes, which in turn affect the rice production. This condition is particularly detrimental for the small farmers. The study covers primarily the period between 1948-1953, for which the bulk of data is presented. The time before 1948 is discussed in general terms, since exact data on a documentary basis are hardly in existence. The study also gives an excellent introduction in the history of Southeast Asia in its confrontation with the Western economic system through direct and indirect colonization.

The author, himself a Thai, had been in the Thai government service from 1940 to 1948 (1941-1945 in the head Section of Rice Extension), and from 1950 to 1955 studied economics and anthropology at Cornell University.]

Field date: 1948, 1952-1953
Analysts: Sigrid Khera, marker
Dubravka Schmalzbauer, checker

Evaluation: Economist-4,5
Processed in 1970-1973